



Microsoft

70-764 Exam

Microsoft Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure Exam

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Version: 21.0

Question: 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are the database administrator for a company that hosts Microsoft SQL Server. You manage both on-premises and Microsoft Azure SQL Database environments.

You have a user database named HRDB that contains sensitive human resources data. The HRDB backup files must be encrypted.

You need to grant the correct permission to the service account that backs up the HRDB database.

Which permission should you grant?

- A. DDLAdmin
- B. db_datawriter
- C. dbcreator
- D. dbo
- E. View Database State
- F. View Server State
- G. View Definition
- H. sysadmin

Answer: G

Explanation:

Restoring the encrypted backup: SQL Server restore does not require any encryption parameters to be specified during restores. It does require that the certificate or the asymmetric key used to encrypt the backup file be available on the instance that you are restoring to. The user account performing the restore must have VIEW DEFINITION permissions on the certificate or key.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/backup-encryption>

Question: 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are the database administrator for a company that hosts Microsoft SQL Server. You manage both on-premises and Microsoft Azure SQL Database environments.

You plan to delegate encryption operations to a user.

You need to grant the user permission to implement cell-level encryption while following the

principle of least privilege.

Which permission should you grant?

- A. DDLAdmin
- B. db_datawriter
- C. dbcreator
- D. dbo
- E. View Database State
- F. View ServerState
- G. View Definition
- H. sysadmin

Answer: G

Explanation:

The following permissions are necessary to perform column-level encryption, or cell-level encryption.

- CONTROL permission on the database.
- CREATE CERTIFICATE permission on the database. Only Windows logins, SQL Server logins, and application roles can own certificates. Groups and roles cannot own certificates.
- ALTER permission on the table.
- Some permission on the key and must not have been denied VIEW DEFINITION permission.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/encrypt-a-column-of-data>

Question: 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment and Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances. The environment hosts a customer database named DB1.

Customers connect to hosted database instances by using line-of-business applications. Developers connect by using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).

You need to grant the developers permission to alter views for DB1 while following the principle of least privilege.

Which permission should you grant?

- A. DDLAdmin
- B. db_datawriter
- C. dbcreator
- D. dbo
- E. View Database State
- F. View Server State
- G. View Definition
- H. sysadmin

Answer: A

Explanation:

To execute ALTER VIEW, at a minimum, ALTER permission on OBJECT is required.

Members of the db_ddladmin fixed database role can run any Data Definition Language (DDL) command in a database.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190667\(v=sql.90\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190667(v=sql.90).aspx)

Question: 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are the database administrator for a company that hosts Microsoft SQL Server. You manage both on-premises and Microsoft Azure SQL Database environments.

Clients connect to databases by using line-of-business applications. Developers connect by using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).

You need to provide permissions to a service account that will be used to provision a new database for a client.

Which permission should you grant?

- A. DDLAdmin
- B. db_datawriter
- C. dbcreator
- D. dbo
- E. View Database State
- F. View Server State
- G. View Definition
- H. sysadmin

Answer: C

Explanation:

Members of the dbcreator fixed server role can create, alter, drop, and restore any database.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/authentication-access/server-level-roles>

Question: 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are examining information about users, sessions, and processed in an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine instance.

You need to return information about processes that are not idle, that belong to a specific user, or that belong to a specific session.

What should you use?

- A. Activity Monitor
- B. sp_who3
- C. SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) Object Explorer
- D. SQL Server Data Collector
- E. SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)
- F. SQL Server Configuration Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use sp_who3 to first view the current system load and to identify a session of interest. You should execute the query several times to identify which session id is most consuming the system resources.

Parameters

sp_who3 null - who is active;

sp_who3 1 or 'memory' - who is consuming the memory;

sp_who3 2 or 'cpu' - who has cached plans that consumed the most cumulative CPU (top 10);

sp_who3 3 or 'count' - who is connected and how many sessions it has;

sp_who3 4 or 'idle' - who is idle that has open transactions;

sp_who3 5 or 'tempdb' - who is running tasks that use tempdb (top 5); and,

sp_who3 6 or 'block' - who is blocking.

Question: 6

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You observe that several indexes are fragmented.

You need to rebuild the indexes.

What should you use?

- A. Activity Monitor
- B. Sp_who3 stored procedure
- C. Object Explorer in the SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)
- D. SQL Server Data Collector
- E. SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)
- F. SQL Server Configuration Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

How to: Rebuild an Index (SQL Server Management Studio)

To rebuild an index

In Object Explorer, connect to an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine and then expand that instance.

Expand Databases, expand the database that contains the table with the specified index, and then expand Tables.

Expand the table in which the index belongs and then expand Indexes.

Right-click the index to rebuild and then click Rebuild.

To start the rebuild operation, click OK.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187874\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187874(v=sql.105).aspx)

Question: 7

DRAG DROP

You have a database. The existing backups for the database and their corresponding files are listed in the following table.

Backup type	Backup date/time	File name
Full	05/02/2016 21:00	Full_20160502_2100.bak
Transaction log	05/03/2016 6:00	Log_20160503_0600.trn
Transaction log	05/03/2016 9:00	Log_20160503_0900.trn
Differential	05/03/2016 12:00	Diff_20160503_1200.bak
Transaction log	05/03/2016 15:00	Log_20160503_1500.trn
Differential	05/03/2016 17:00	Diff_20160503_1700.bak
Transaction log	05/03/2016 19:00	Log_20160503_1900.trn

You purchase a new server. You must restore the database to the new server.

You need to restore the data to the most recent time possible.

Which three files should you restore in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate files from the list of files to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Files

- Log_20160503_0600.trn
- Log_20160503_1500.trn
- Full_20160502_2100.bak
- Log_20160503_1900.trn
- Log_20160503_0900.trn
- Diff_20160503_1200.bak
- Diff_20160503_1700.bak

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer area`Full_20160502_2100.bak``Diff_20160503_1700.bak``Log_20160503_1900.tn`

Explanation:

Step 1: Full.

Start with the full backup.

Step 2: Diff_20160503_1700.bak

Followed by the most recent differential backup.

Step 3: Log_20160503_1900.bak

And finally the most recent log backup (the only log backup done after the most recent differential backup).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/differential-backups-sql-server>

Question: 8

A Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1 has two filegroups named FG1 and FG2. You implement a backup strategy that creates backups for the filegroups.

DB1 experiences a failure. You must restore FG1 and then FG2.

You need to ensure that the database remains in the RECOVERING state until the restoration of FG2 completes. After the restoration of FG2 completes, the database must be online.

What should you specify when you run the recovery command?

- A. the WITH NORECOVERY clause for FG1 and the WITH RECOVERY clause for FG2
- B. the WITH RECOVERY clause for FG1 and the WITH RECOVERY clause for FG2
- C. the WITH RECOVERY clause for both FG1 and FG2
- D. the WITH NORECOVERY clause for both FG1 and FG2

Answer: A

Question: 9

DRAG DROP

You have a test server that contains a database named DB1. Backups of the database are written to a single backup device. The backup device has a full, differential, and transaction log backup.

You discover that the database is damaged. You restore the database to the point at which the

differential backup was taken.

You need to rebuild the database with data stored in the latest transaction logs.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Transact-SQL statements

- NORECOVERY
- RECOVERY
- LOG
- DBCC CHECKDB
- CONTINUE_AFTER_ERROR
- RESTORE
- RESTORE VERIFYONLY



Answer Area

Transact-SQL segment DB1 FROM DISK = N'Z:\Backups\Backup.bak WITH
 Transact-SQL segment

Answer:

RESTORE DB1 FROM DISK = N'Z:\Backups\Backup.bak WITH
 RECOVERY

Explanation:

Box 1: RESTORE

Box 2: RECOVERY

The RESTORE ... WITH RECOVERY option puts the database into a useable state, so users can access a restored database.

References: <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertutorial/112/recovering-a-database-that-is-in-the-restoring-state/>

Question: 10

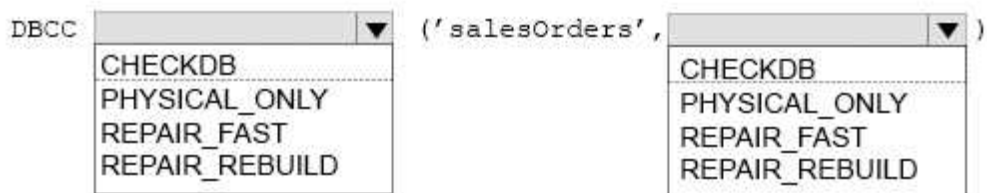
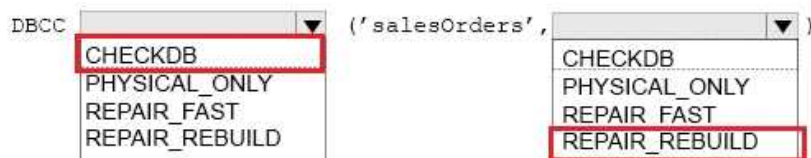
HOTSPOT

You manage a Microsoft-SQL Server database named sales Orders.

You need to verify the integrity of the database and attempt to repair any errors that are found.

Repair must not cause any data to be lost in the database.

How should you complete the DBCC command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area**

Explanation:

Box 1: CHECKDB

DBCC CHECKDB checks the logical and physical integrity of all the objects in the specified database.

Partial syntax:

DBCC CHECKDB

[(database_name | database_id | 0

[, NOINDEX

| , { REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS | REPAIR_FAST | REPAIR_REBUILD }]

....

Box 2: REPAIR_REBUILD

DBCC CHECKDB ...REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS | REPAIR_FAST |REPAIR_REBUILD specifies that DBCC CHECKDB repair the found errors.

REPAIR_REBUILD performs repairs that have no possibility of data loss. This can include quick repairs, such as repairing missing rows in non-clustered indexes, and more time-consuming repairs, such as rebuilding an index.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcc-checkdb-transact-sql>

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